# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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56TH YEAR-..... NO. 49

# AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-LORENGRIN, S.P. M. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW and AFTER THOUGHTS, 8:30 P. M. DALL'S THEATRE-THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE CHARITY BALL, 2 P. M.; HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-RELLY AND THE 400, 2, P. M.;

NIBLO'S-NOAR'S ARK, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M. ACADEMY-THE OLD HOMESTEAD, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-HUSBANDS AND WIVES, 8:15 P. M.

CASINO-POOR JONATHAN, 8:15 P. M. LYCEUM THEATRE-THE OFEN GATE and NERVES, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M. STANDARD THEATRE-THE DARRIER, 8:15 P. M. AMBERG THEATRE-MEINRIDBAURR, 8 P. M.

PALMER'S THEATRE-JOHN NEEDBAM'S DOUBLE, 8:15 TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY, S P. M. GARDEN THEATRE—CLEROPATHA, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M. NEW PARK THEATRE—A STRAIGHT TIP, 8:15 P. M. PROCTOR'S THEATRE—MEN AND WOMEN, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-BLUE JEANS, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M. WINDSOR THEATRE-SIN AND ITS SHADOW, 2 P. M.; 8

BIJOU THEATRE-THE NOMINEE, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M. STAR THEATRE-MR. POTTER OF TEXAS, 8 P. M. PROPLE'S THEATRE-THE STILL ALARM, S P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-COUNTY FAIR, 8:15 P. M. COLUMBUS THEATRE-PAUL KAUVAR, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M. RDEN MUSEE-OTERO, 8 P. M. KOSTER & BIAL'S-CARMENCITA, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-AMERICAN WATER COLOR SO-CIETY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION. HUBER'S PALACE MUSEUM-Hourly performances. WORTH'S MUSEUM-Hourly performances.

#### NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891. TRIPLE SHEET WITH SUPPLEMENT.

This paper has the largest circulation in the

Notice is hereby given to the public that no person is authorized to solicit advertisements or subscriptions for this paper and that it employs no agents whatever.

## HIGH WATER MARK. Circulation...190,500



Cable messages for all parts of Europe direct received at the company's branch office in the HERALD Building, corner of Broadway and

To OUR READERS.—The HERALD to-day consists of a twelve page paper, with supplement, making fourteen pages in all. Our readers should see that their newsdealers deliver them the entire paper.

The weather to-day in New York and its vicinity (including points within thirty miles of the city) promises to be generally from cloudy to partly cloudy till noon, preceded by rain and fog on the coasts, with slight temperature changes, and followed by clearing, slightly cooler weather. To-morrow it promises to be generally colder and from partly cloudy to fair.

# SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

By Commercial Cable the HERALD receives from its London correspondent intelligence of the anticipated speedy demise of Galignam's Messenger,

one result of the Hansard failure. A cable despatch announces the discovery of a Stocks were dull except for Burlington, which fell two per cent on the reduction of the quarterly dividend to one percent. Silver bullion cortificates

town, Pa., it is feared may break and send acres of water and millions of logs crashing through the

Rains have swellen the rivers and submerged portions of Pittsburg and many other cities and towns in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Three explosions caused by water breaking the pipes of natural gas occurred-two in Pittsburg. Pa., and one in Allegheny, Pa. Several persons were injured and much property was destroyed.

An adverse report on Mr. Stanford's bill to base

Mr. Cleveland's silver letter is said to have strengthened him throughout the country. The general verdict on Mr. Quay's speech is that

his denials came too late.

Tue three farmers in the Illinois Legislature failed to perform their part in the supposed bargain with the South Dakota Legislature and assist democrats in cleeting General Palmer as United States Senator.

A case of alleged attempt at bribery was presented to the West Virginian Legislature by a Delegate, who charged that \$50 had been thrust into his pocket by the agent of a company to whose interests he was favorable.

Investigation of the Adirondack scandal was resumed by the Legislative Committee at Albany. A woman is parading in Butte, Mont., as Eva Ray

Admiral Porter was buried in Arlington Cemetery. The face of General Sherman, looking natural and peaceful, was viewed by many hundreds in the parlors of his late residence. The programme of the great memorial procession has been com-Mayor Gleason is again in trouble. This time

over repairs to the Fourth ward school in Long The American Loan and Trust Company is to be

will retire, and the capital will probably be reduced to \$500,000. The run on the institution continued

ceived their share of the benefit fund and may institute measures to secure an accounting. A report reaches this city of the shooting down

of four Cuban bandits by government agents after their safety had been pledged.

Neves Print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement-no sailing under false colors .- Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Minwaukee,

A STORY Is TOLD of an advertiser who presented himself at the New York HERALD counter with a three thousand dollar roll as an offer for a half column advertisement with a good sized cut accompanying it. The "ad." was refused without even consulting Mr. Howland. There is a standing rule in cuts. - Exchange.

THE EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to \$109,357,534. In the previous year we paid \$87,644,779 11, while in the year before that we paid \$80,288,508 77. The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at \$91,726,293. Besides our pensions our army costs \$30,000,000.

The conduct of Marcy in the Koszta case was as different from that of Blaine in the Barrundia case as the circumstances under which Ingraham acted were unlike those under which Reiter acted. Koszta had declared his intention to be an American citizen and had an American domicile; Barrundia was a citizen of Guatemala, Koszta had asked and received the protection of the American Consul at Smyrna long before he was seized by Austrian footpads on Turkish territory. Turkey was dormant in regard to the seizure, but Austria had no more right in law to seize him in Smyrna, as she did, than to seize an Eng- for a disastrous Ohio flood. During the BROADWAY THEATRE-YORICE'S LOVE and DAVID lishman. Any bystander could lawfully have rescued Koszta if Turkey did not intervene. Turkey never complained of Ingraham's act. The Austrian Consul and his footpads were kidnappers. The Austrian man-of-war was made a prison, not an asylum. Austrian agents were the aggressors. Ingraham, appealed to by Koszta's friends, promptly went to inquire if Koszta was entitled to his aid. There was Austrian effort to evade his inquiries, and while the efforts of inquiry were going on Ingraham heard that Koszta was to be slyly removed to Trieste. Then Ingraham cleared his decks for ac-

> tion, hauled his sloop-of-war, the St. Louis, alongside of the three Austrian men-of-war, superior to him in number and armament, and demanded an audience with Koszta. It was then arranged that he be handed over to the French Consul at Smyrna as keeper for the United States and Austria. Turkey having made no complaint, Austria then asked at Washington, of President Pierce, that Koszta be delivered back to her and Ingraham be censured. The first was possible, but the last was impossible. The American people would not have tolerated that, Marcy had to meet an Austrian demand for a censure of an act done. plained) a condemnation for not doing something. So far as the Austrian demand is concerned, it would have been sufficient, as to Austria alone, to answer that Turkey did not complain; that Koszta was prima facie entitled to Ingraham's protection, and could in a neutral place repel Austrian force by American force if Turkey was motionless. But European Cabinets were, for this reason or that, much per- yesterday by Mr. Power, of Montana. plexed, and so said at Washington. Russia, our friend, sympathized with Austria, enlarged the reasons for vindicaling Ingraham. Domicile appealed to Italy as being even as controlling as allegiance. Marcy's acute and strong mind, his unsurpassed logical and literary faculties, so powerful in contention, were never more Austria and was applauded all over Europe, but yet after it had done its work he whittled down one or two of its contentions in subsequent decisions made in the current business of the State Department.

Ingraham was in some way to clothe and manufactured abroad. That is to say, Koszta with an American national character. | the law would in one part give American Neither declaration of intention to become a citizen, nor American domicile, nor the fact that Koszta had become, under Eastern cus- another would hand over this advantage to toms, a protégé of our Consul at Smyrna, foreign publishers and workmen. It is obconspiracy in Buenos Ayres having the purpose to was, standing alone, a safe reliance, as it vious that such an amendment would defeat seemed to him, but he shrewdly and power- | the vital principle of the bill as it came from fully combined them all, putting most stress | the House. on domicile. He adroitly turned the corner of Austrian allegiance by insisting with ican as well as foreign authors and publish-

dissolved by Austria.

How unlike was the situation of Ingraham and Reiter! Koszta appealed to Ingraham, but Barrundia made no appeal to Reiter, as he could have done from Mexico. Koszta had declared his intention to be an American and had an American domicile, but Barrundia had no touch or tie with the currency upon government loans on real estate United States excepting that he had engaged transportation on an American vessel into a port of Guatemala!

#### Suspension of the Death Penalty.

Attorney General Tabor has very properly taken steps to have the habeas corpus proceedings in the cases of Jugiro and Wood brought before the Supreme Court at Washington and decided at the earliest day possible.

It is to be hoped that in one of these cases the Supreme Court will decide whether under the federal statute now in force appeal from a refusal by a federal judge to grant a writ of habeas corpus operates as a stay of execution. As the statute is now interpreted and administered such appeal does operate as a stay, and this view of the law will prevail in practice until the Supreme Court decides otherwise or Congress amends

The point is one of far reaching consequence to the people of New York. The Electrical Execution law is now practically reorganized. The new president will probably be a dead letter and must continue so while the James A. Blair. Mr. Baldwin and the other officers writ of habeas corpus is capable of the flawrit of habeas corpus is capable of the flagrant abuses recently brought to public notice. An application for this writ can be Some of the employes of the burned Fifth | made in behalf of any murderer sentenced Avenue Theatre complain that they have not re- to death. The application is refused by the Court because no sufficient reason is apparent for granting it, because the grounds presented are frivolous pretexts or mere quibbles. An appeal is taken and it stays the sentence of the State courts.

In this condition of things it is obvious that no murderer can be executed in this State as long as any lawyer can be found to trifle with the administration of justice for pay or notoriety.

And such abuses are possible not alone in New York but in every other State of the Union. In any one it is in the power of a condemned murderer or his attorney to suspend the death penalty in spite of the

State authorities. The evil can be easily remedied by Congress, but that body shows no disposition to the HERALD office to never insert advertising | act in the matter. We trust that the Supreme Court will speak on the subject when the pending cases come up.

> This sudden retirement of \$600,000,000 of gold. with the accompanying panic, would cause contraction and commercial disaster unparalleled in human experience; and our country would at once atep down to the silver basis, when there would be no longer any inducement for coinage, and silver dollars would sink to their bullion value,—Secretary Windom's Last Words.

### Floods Menacing the Ohio Valley.

The rise in the upper tributaries of the Ohio assumes a threatening aspect. Over the watershed drained by these swollen streams about an inch and a third of rain fell on Monday, and yesterday the fall was

These heavy downpours will not, however, count for very much unless they are followed up by a succession of similar storms. Unfortunately a train of weak cyclones is now moving from the Pacific coast via Colorado toward the upper valley of the Ohio. In California these disturbances have caused excessive precipitation, four inches of rain having fallen at San Francisco and seven inches at Red Bluff since Thursday last.

Early in the year as it is it is not too early great flood of February, 1883, the river rose above all previous watermarks near and below Cincinnati, but the flood-wave of February, 1884, exceeded that of the previous year by as much as five feet ten inches at Pittsburg and four feet eight inches at Cincinnati, causing extensive inundation and vast losses of property all the way from Pittsburg to Cairo.

It is not likely that such great devas ation as that of 1884 will be wrought in the Ohio Valley this year. But a much less formidable flood would be serious enough. Unless cold weather arrives quickly much damage may ensue from the impending storms.

Accident, to Shipping in Fog. During the fog on Monday, which the this hat, HERALD had predicted on the previous day, two casualties to shipping were reported in the harbor. Fortunately these accidents were not very serious and no lives were lost. Blaine volunteered (when no one com- But their occurrence shou'd teach pilots of ferry and passenger boats to observe extreme caution at this period of the year, when fog is likely to be unusually frequent and dense.

# Progress of Copyright.

The Sherman amendment to the Copyright bill, which was rejected by the Senate last week, was brought up in a modified form

The Senator from Ohio proposed to permit the importation of any copyrighted and so to convince all Europe Marcy book, American or foreign, reprinted abroad, on payment of the tariff duties. This, as the HERALD pointed out, would simply undermine our whole copyright system. Mr. Power's amendment retains the prohibition on American books, but removes it from foreign publications. In severely tested. His note of reply silenced other words, it allows the importation of books of foreign authors printed or reprinted abroad on payment of import dues.

This would work a curious absurdity in the law, since one clause would require foreign books to be printed and manufactured here What he had to do in order to vindicate and another would permit them to be printed publishers and printers the benefit of publishing the works of foreign authors and in

If the Senate means to do justice to Amer-

Three dams in mountain streams above Johns- unsurpassed eloquence that by decree of ers it will pass the bill without amendment, banishment the tie of allegiance had been since any amendment at this stage is likely to jeopardize the success of the measure and international copyright.

#### Pictures or Real Estate?

It is getting to be a moot question which, under favorable conditions, will have the more rapid rise in value, pictures or real estate. And there is no annual tax on pic-

Here is Mr. Seney, who makes the great profit of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars on Millet's "Waiting," which brought forty thousand five hundred dollars, the highest price at his sale. That profit accrued in five years, and if he had been the purchaser just twenty years ago he would have pocketed thirty-nine thousand three hundred dollars!

The success of the Seney sale, considering that many of the examples of the highest priced men were not of the first quality, is all the more remarkable from the fact that by far the greater number of the foreign works were bought when the duty was thirty instead of, as now, fifteen per cent.

Probably before the swiftest ocean greyhound could land its silver cargo at New York the last gold dollar within reach would be safely hidden away in private boxes and in the vaults of safe deposit companies, to be brought out only by a high premium for exportation.—Secretary Windom's Last Words.

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERALD WEATHER FORECASTS for (Wednesday, February 18) .- The extended trans-Alleghany depres sion has somewhat concentrated in the lake region, whence it will probably drift slowly northeastward to-day, with a cloud belt stretching as far south as the Hudson Valley. The auticyclone of highest barometer (30.20 inches) is in Kansas, and its attendant "cold wave," though quite severe in the Northwest, is not likely to affect the Atlantic seaboard decidedly. Temperature remained nearly stationary in the United States yesterday; the chief minimum reported was 20 de. grees below zero, Fahrenhoit, at Fort Custer, Mont.; the chief maximum, 70 degrees, at Nash-

IN TRIS CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS TO-DAY CLOUDY WEATHER WILL PROBABLY PREVAIL TILL NOON, WITH SLIGHT CHANGE; OF TEMPERATURE, PRECEDED BY RAIN, WITH FOG ON THE COA! T., AND FRESH RASTERLY WINDS, SHIFTING TO SOUTHERLY AND SOUTHWESTERLY, FOLLOWED BY PARTLY CLOUDY TO PAIR, COOLER

In the Middle States to-day partly cloudy to fair, cooler weather will prevail, preceded by rain or snow north of the fortieth parallel, with fresh, variable winds mostly southwesterly, but easterly, with fog, on the New Jersey coasts, followed by clearing; but the small "cold wave" in the West will not overpass the Alle-ghanies to the Atlantic seaboard. In New England to-day cloudy to partly cloudy weather will prevail, preceded by snow and rain, with fresh to brisk northeasterly and easterly winds on the coasts, shifting to southeasterly and southerly, and lower, followed by slightly higher temperature, and fog on the coasts. On Thursday in this city and section and in New England, slightly colder, fair, partly cloudy weather will probably prevail, with fresh westerly winds; and on Friday fair weather, with no decided temperature changes. European steamers now leaving New York will have light, variable breezes to the Banks, and will be liable to fog, especially north of latitude 41 degrees north.

AN INVOLUNTARY WALK. "I stood on the bridge at midnight, While the clocks were striking the hour," And the merry wind from Barren Isle, Was whistling through the tower.

Did I stand on the bridge at midnight Because I enjoyed the fun? Not much, but it costs three cents to ride, And all I had was one.

COMFORT. "All is not lost," said the President. "No." returned Lije \_ "There's a full two years"

NOT UNUSUAL. She was six feet two-'twas a sight to

And she married a man who came up to her shoulder. A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS,



A CHARMING HAT.

This charming hat is called a "capūte page," and is made of pale blue velvet embroidered with gold. front. A blue feather collar should be worn with

IT DON'T GO. Long years ago in sixty-one Our bloody war has just begun; Now, after thirty years have run, Full many a bot head's reckless son-Hoping to see the work undone-Would force elections with a gun; But this don't go in ninety-one!

Mr. Erastus Wiman has declined the liberal nomination to represent the county of Algoma in the Dominion Parliament, and Mr. James K. Kerr, Q. C., has accepted the opposition nomination for Centre Toronto. JESSIE'S EASY ONE.

George-Darling, don't you think if you were to study me you could learn to love me?

Jessie-We haven't got to love yet; here is an easy one:-If there was one hat on the hall rack, and it should be taken away, how many hats would The three clergymen to be recommended

to the Pope by the permanent rectors and consultors of the archdiocese of Boston for appointment as coadjutor to Archbishop John J. Williams, with the right of succession, are the Rev. John Brady, of Amesbury, who is doemed most worthy; the Very Revs. William Byrne, Vicar General, and the Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, Bishop of A CHANCE FOR THE ISLANDERS.

If the Sandwich Islanders were to abandon clothing, rum and patent medicines and to revert to the simple practices and diet of their cannibal ancestors they might be saved from extinction, but that is a heroic measure which the new Queen will hardly venture to recommend,—European Edition of the Herald.

The Herald.

Judge Joseph Potter, of the New York Supreme Court, is at the Park Avenue Hotel. Mr. T. Bailey Aldrich and Mr. Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, and Mr. A. Heffnung, Hawailan Charge d'Affairs at London, are at the Fifth Avenue. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, is at the Windson. Mr. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and Mr. Ira Davenport, of Bath, N. N. are at the Gilsey. Mr. Samuel Hoar, of Boston, is at the Brunswick. Ex-Senator Henry Russell, of Albany, is at the St. James.

GENTLE SPRING. I know that winter loves the spring For when the merry spring is here Old winter is completely "gone."

# CURRENCY QUESTIONS

LOOMING UP.

Adverse Report of the Senate Committee on Mr. Stanford's Gov-

ernment Loan Bill.

### SILVER FIGHT IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cleveland's Anti-Free Coinage Letter Strengthens Him in All Sections.

SENTIMENT RAPIDLY CRYSTALLIZING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COENER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1891.
Under instructions from the Committee on Finance Senator Morrill, the chairman of that committee, to-day reported adversely to the Senate the Stanford bill "to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a

sound circulating medium." Senator Morrill in his report says the bill appears to be intended to supply a paper legal tender currency by permitting any owner of land to give Hen upon the same for twenty years to the United States government, for which the mortgagor is to receive legal tender paper currency

and be charged two per cent interest.

The report says that the bill embodies the principle put forth more than a century ago by the notorious John Law, that paper currency issued on land not exceeding its value will not depreciate. Experience has shown that whenever such reckless

experience has shown that whenever such recaless experience has shown that whenever such recales a secure cheap money, have been tried they have ended in commercial crisis, bankruptey and national disaster.

Other objections made to the bill, which it is said "bristles with objections," are the enormous number of employes and the magnitude of machinery necessary to give it effect. It is said that the government has no surplus of money, nor is it likely to have any to lend to borrowers at any rate of interest and certainly not at less than half the rate it is now paying.

#### TWO WARNERS WARN THE SILVER COMMITTEE OF IMPENDING EVILS.

Mr. A. J. Warner, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio and now the head of the Silver National Executive Committee, made a vigorous argument to-day before the House Committee on Coinage in

advocacy of the bill for free coinnge of silver. He first directed attention to the assertions of the anti-silver men that gold was the least variable of all measures of value. He declared this statement to be just the reverse of the truth, and insisted that gold and not other articles had changed most in value. The annual average production of gold had fallen from \$166,000,000 in 1873 to \$105,000,000 last year. More than twice as many people as in 1873 were new using the limited quantity of gold. The law of supply and demand made it impossible that the purchasing power of gold should not be increased by this condition of

in impossible that the phronasing power of gold should not be increased by this condition of things.

Mr. John De Witt Warner, Congressman elect from New York, who was one of the delegation sent here by the Cooper Union meeting, then protested against additional silver legislation. He traversed the statements of the preceding witness, and asserted that the decline in the price of farm products was due to improvements in production and in transportation the world over. The decrease was not as large as he would have expected. Mr. Warner asserted that under free coinage silver would come here from France, not from individuals, but from the government of France, which had a large stock on hand. The French government could get gold from the United States in exchange for siver, and with that gold it could buy back silver if it were wanted and coin it and still have a large balance of profit.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SILVER LETTER HAS STRENGTH-

MR. CLEVELAND'S SILVER LETTER HAS STRENGTH-ENED BIM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. Mr. Henry Hentz, of New York, who was a member of the Executive Committee having in

that Mr. Cleveland's silver letter has strengthened him immensely throughout the country. "Not only," said Mr. Hentz, "was the letter satisfactory to the democratic business men of

"Will not air. Cleveland's letter injure him in the South and West?"

"In my judgment the effect there will be only temporary. In other words, the country is now suffering from a kind of financial grippe, which will run its course as more material epidemics do and die out as suddenly as it sprang up. Thus far the silver men alone have been heard. We now propose to tell our side of the story. After we shall have done so we look for a revolution of sentiment, and this will be speedily followed by a cessation of the present craze."

"Where does Governor Hill stand on this important question?"

"I cannot say. We asked him to send us a letter embodying his views, but we received no reply."

PROSPECT THAT THE SENATE WILL NOW TAKE

PROSPECT THAT THE SENATE WILL NOW TAKE FINAL ACTION ON THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

There is a prospect that final action on the Copyright bill will be taken to-morrow. Its fate would right bill will be taken to-morrow. Its fate would no doubt have been settled to-day had it come before the Senate earlier in the session. It was amended in several unimportant particulars to-day, and when the senate adjourned at six o'clock another amendment offered by Mr. Power, of Montana, was pending. This amendment is practically the same as that presented by Mr. Sherman last week, permitting importations upon payment of the regular rate of duty. The bill will come up again at twelve o'clock to-morrow as unfinished business.

business.

The friends of the Copyright bill were greatly encouraged by the action of the Senate to-day in islecting by a steady vote of 27 to 19 two amendments introduced by opponents of the bill—one by Mr. Daniel and the other by Mr. Vance. The discussion of the subject in the Senate is evidently benefiting the bill, while its friends continue to remind Senators of the strong support which the measure has in the press and among the literary classes.

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION BILL LIKELY SOON

TO PASS THE SENATE. At a meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day Chairman Cutcheon was authorized by the committee to use all legitimate parliamentary means to secure the passage of the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for an exploration under military auspices of Alaska. General Cutcheon will accordingly ask unanimous consent for its consideration during the morning hour to morrow, he is quite confident of its final passage before the close of the session if he should fail to morrow, close of the session if he should fail to-morrow, Since it became apparent that the bill was likely to become a law there have been any number of applications from scientists, soldiers and others to join the expedition. Captain P. H. Ray, who had charge of the Point Barrow expedition, and Lieutenants Kenner and Allen, both of whom have had some experience in Alaska, will compose the commissioned force of the party. About fifty picked soldiers and a dozen or two scientists and guides will make up the rest of the expedition.

SOME OPPOSITION TO SUBSIDIZING THE HAWAIIAN CABLE CORPORATION.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill

was then taken up.

Mr. McPherson moved to reconsider the vote adopting the Hawaiian cable amendment, so that he might move to reduce the annual allowance from \$250,000 to \$150,000,

Mr. Edmunds moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and the latter motion was agreed

was to be part of the national defence, a military te-egraph line, it was improper that it should be owned by private individuals. The government should own it; should control it, and should be able to keep all other communications from passing over it.

The bill was then passed—yeas 33; nays 16. Messrs, Gorman, Hampton and Morgan voting ays with the republicans, and Mr. Pettigrew no with the democrats.

THAT CASE OF ALBERTUS. IT IS FULLY DISCUSSED AT THE CATHOLIC

C ERGY'S QUARTERLY CONFERENCE. Archbishop Corrigan presided yesterday over the first day's proceedings of the quarterly conference of the Catholic elergy in St. Michael's School hall Thirty-second street and Ninth avenue. He was an sisted by the Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., his private secretary, and the Rev. Nicholas Russo, S. J., who acted as moderator. About one hundred priests were present.

Unusual interest was manifested in this confer ence because the question of private ownership in land was to be discussed. The subject of the moral thesis, as already published in the Henald was about Albertus, who, imbued with the princi-ples of the moderate socialists, believes that he has a right to attend those meetings in which the property of individuals in land is attacked.

The choosing of this subject was supposed to have been simed directly at certain priests of the arch-diocese who are believed to be in sympathy with

Dr. McGlynn and his followers. Father Russo before the opening of the discussion gave the reasons for choosing this supposititious case. Several clergymen, he said, had at dif-ferent times spoken to him on the question and he after consultation with the Archbishop, had thought it wise to have a free discussion of its The names of all the priests present were then placed in a hat and one slip was drawn out at random. The name on it was that of Rev. Denis P. O'Flynn, V. F., pastor of St. Mary's Church, Saugerties.

DEAN O'FLYNN'S ARGUMENT.

Dean O'Flynn took the ground that Albertus was wrong in contending that the questions discussed at the meetings of the socialists, in which the property of individuals in land was attacked, were political ones and not ecclesiastical. He said that if was a political matter until the Church authorities was a political matter until the Church authorities had investigated it and rendered a decision condemning the principles advanced at those meetings, and piaced all those who attended them under the ban of excommunication. Once that decision was given there was no appeal. In the case of the confessors the Dean said that the one who condemned Albertus and his doctrine was right, while the second one was radically wrong, because the priest had no discretion in the matter once the Holy See had judged the case and reudered a decision.

while the second one was radically wrong, because the priest had no discretion in the matter once the Holy See had judged the case and requered a decision.

In all such cases, the speaker said, the Holy See had the authority to investigate any subject of that character, and, if it saw fit, to condemn it and prohibit Catholics from taking part in it. All matters became ecclesiastical ones at the discretion of the Holy Father.

Lo! THE TOOR REPORTER.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper an animated discussion took place. The point was raised whether a man who attended the picnics of the Anti-Poverty Society was liable to the reservation of the Archbishop, although he did not attend the meetings. No decision was rendered, although the feeling of the majority was that he did not, as he went to the picnic simply for the purpose of amusing himself. Some few priests held that he was, because he opened himself to needless temptation by associating himself with those who took an active part at the meetings. Another priest present then asked for views on another point. "Was a Catholic reporter who reported these meetings liable?" This question brought out a number of theories. Chief among them was that the reporter was liable to the reservation, because he had no more right to attend the meetings, and commit mortal sin by so doing, than he would be in committing a mortal sin of another kind because he had been ordered to do so by his city editor. Others maintained that he could attend the meetings, as he wont there, not in sympathy with those present, nor as a participant, but simply to report what happened. He was right in going when by refusing he would jopardize the means of gaining a livelihood. A policeman, who was sent there by his captain, was not liable on the same ground. A very slim majority supported the latter view.

WHY HE HAD NO COUNSEL.

I asked a priest who was present fany one had taken the part of the sacond confessor mentioned in the question, or in any way defended his course. He smiled and

# TURBULENT LAW STUDENTS.

SOME REASONS WHI THE COLUMBIA MEN SHOULD WAIT DEFORE CONDEMNING THEIR PRESIDENT.

publican business men as well. One gentleman of my acquaintance, an uncompromising republican herotofore, is so delighted with the manly stand taken by Mr. Cleveland that he assures me he will vote for him if he shall be renominated."

"But President Harrison is equally opposed to free silver. Why should your friend desert his party if Harrison should be renominated." It has determined upon. The students complain that it is the intention of Mr. Low, as indicated in last Saturday's Herald, to abolish the afternoon session of the school so that the "hard working law student who is employed otherwise in the morning may be sacrificed" to the desire to make Columbia the place of instruction for the wealthy. They also assert that the venerable and greatly beloved warden of the Theodore W. Dwight, is to be discarded and in his stead is to serve Professor Keener, recently from Boston, who is not as popular as he might be with the young men under his instruction.

From what I could learn yesterday at the college there seems to be little reason why the students should believe that there is any intention on the part of the president or trustees to make it in any sanse exclusive. Mr. Low I was assured from his acceptance of the presidency, has labored unceasingly to advance the interests of the college. He has always held that the standards of instruction

ingly to advance the interests of the college. He has always held that the standards of instruction in Columbia's post-graduate departments werepitched upon too low a plane, and he has been gradually, almost imperceptibly, altering the curriculum so that the graduates may be in fact, and not merely reputed to be, the chosen.

THE MORNING SESSION TO BE LENGTHERED.
As yet there is no decision concerning the abolition of the afternoon session of the Law School. It has merely been discussed by the faculty. During this discussion as to its advisability it was conceded by all of the professors that its abolishment and the longthening of the morning session would tend very materially to make the standard of instruction there much nigher than in any similar institution in the country. The lengthening of the course to three years was also a step in this general scheme of advancement.

So far as indicating any intention to exclude the poor student is concerned the notion is ridiculed by the professors as well as by the more conservative class men. They say that certainly if a man is able to give up his afternoons to study there is no reason why he should not devote his morningsto it instead. At any rafe, it is declared, the present students in the afternoon session, if such a change be made, will have their existing privilges continued to the end of their courses.

So far, too, as any action other than profoundly complimentary being taken in regard to Professor Dwight, all gentlemen whom I saw declare it to be impossible. It was Professor Dwight's desire to reture from his active connection with Columbia next summer, retaining the honors and privileges of emericus professor. The regulations of Columbia next summer, retaining the honors and privileges of emericus professor. The regulations of columbia courf from his active connection with Columbia next sudents are inclined to criticise Professor Keener rather sharply. They declare, in the first ulace, that they do not fancy his methods of instruction, the system which was

sion.

The class was not particularly responsive and at the dismissal of the students Professor Keener is quoted as saying, satirically:—"This is such a brilliant class that I shall give it the whole of the next chapter (two pages) to become familiar with by to-morrow!" The class, I was told, resented this remark at once, a half dozen students in various parts of the room hissing. This demonstration was at once discouraged by the older students.

sider on the table, and the latter motion was agreed to—Yeas, 29; nays, 25.

Mr. George declared himself so opposed to the Hawaiian cable amendment that he would be compelled to vote against the bill. He regarded it as another step in the fatal policy of subsidizing private individuals and corporations out of the treasury of the United States.

Mr. Daniel declared his antagonism to the Hawaiian cable amendment as one of a series of subsidies, and he criticised the proposition to pay to the holder of the concession as much as was asked without any estimate on the part of government officers of the cost of the undertaking. If the proposed cable